

MONTENEGRO PREPARES FOR AUSTRIAN ATTACK

King Nicholas Posts Men and Guns on the Black Mountain, Near Cetinje.

AMBASSADORS AT ODDS

Discuss Situation for More than Three Hours, Then Adjourn Without Coming to Any Decision.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 29.—King Nicholas has made another unexpected move. In reply to the demand of the powers that he should give up Scutari, he has withdrawn the greater part of his army from the town, and is posting men and guns on the Black Mountain, near Cetinje, to guard against possible invasion by Austria.

The situation created by King Nicholas's continued defiance of the powers was considered by the ambassadors at their meeting at the Foreign Office yesterday when Sir Edward Grey presided. The meeting can hardly have been entirely harmonious, as it lasted three and a quarter hours. Austria demanded prompt action, but the ambassadors eventually decided to submit certain proposals to their respective governments and to meet again on Thursday.

Any precipitancy on Austria's part would now produce two results, both of them undesirable from the Austrian viewpoint. It would cause a wave of sympathy for Montenegro in Western Europe and Russia and thus prevent the Triple Entente from taking further measures against the small kingdom.

As for that entertaining adventure, Esad, his case has not yet been decided by the court. It is, however, practically certain that he is in league with King Nicholas, and if powers were to act on their own principle of Albanians they would recognize him. He is an Albanian army behind him, and, moreover, he is in actual possession of the country.

Messages from Vienna describe Austria as fuming at the delay and preparing to address an ultimatum to Montenegro if the result of yesterday's conference of the ambassadors should not be considered satisfactory.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian Kaiser's heir apparent, who is known to favor an aggressive policy, had a long conference with the Emperor on Sunday. It is again stated that Francis Joseph still wishes for the maintenance of peace and for a solution of the difficulties by diplomatic means, but he is already prepared in his mind for military action against Montenegro should the pressure of Austria require it.

Sir Edwin Pears, in a dispatch from Constantinople to "The Daily News," estimates that two hundred thousand Turks have been killed or have died from disease or starvation during the war, while the prisoners taken by the allies aggregate perhaps one hundred and fifty thousand.

Colonne, April 28.—An inspired Berlin dispatch, published this evening in the "Kölnische Zeitung," denies the reports printed in foreign newspapers that Germany is not fully supporting Austria-Hungary with regard to the question of the disposition of the fortress of Scutari. The newspaper calls the statement originating in Paris that Germany had declared that military operations to compel Montenegro to evacuate Scutari were inadmissible a false invention, and it says that Austria's attitude is fully justified.

CHINESE SITUATION ACUTE

Senate Objects to Loan—Other Elements Hostile to Yuan.

Peking, April 28.—The rupture is widening between the Chinese Cabinet and the Senate in regard to the loan of \$125,000,000 to be issued by Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan. The Chinese ministers to-day refused to appear before the legislature to explain the signature of the contract for the loan, pleading that they were ill.

The House of Representatives has not yet succeeded in choosing a chairman. Consequently the recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States has been further postponed.

Several provincial assemblies and governors whose support had been withheld already from the Peking government, especially the southern provinces, have become so hostile that they are likely to form a separate union until an acceptable President of the republic has been elected. It is reliably reported that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is a member of the Kwo Ming-tang, or Democratic party, has announced publicly that Provisional President Yuan Shih-kai will not be elected President.

The majority of foreign observers here express the belief in like manner with the bankers and legations of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan that President Yuan is the greatest element of strength in the country and will succeed in bringing about a dictatorship, which they declare is alone possible for China. It is believed in these quarters that his methods will consist of intrigue and bribery and not in the employment of force.

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FRENCH SALON SHOWS HIGH LEVEL OF MERIT

No Sensational Freaks, but Sound Technique, Influence of Ingres Predominating.

PORTRAITURE ADVANCING

Picture of "Sem" One of the Features of 1913—Sixty-five Painters Carry American Banner High.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] Paris, April 28.—The Salon de la Société des Artistes Français, which will be opened to-morrow in the Grand Palais des Champs Elysées, attains an exceptionally high level of excellence without revealing any sensational freaks or any frantic attempts to astound the public. The salient features of this year's crop, consisting of four thousand paintings and drawings, are its superior qualities of technique and the salutary and invigorating influence of Ingres, resulting from the recent retrospective exhibitions of the works of the most masterful draftsman and most consummate painter that France produced during the first half of the nineteenth century.

The Salon this year fairly bristles with admirable portraits. Those of men are by Bonnat, by Marcel Baschet, by Aimé Morot, by Francois Flameng, by Eschmann, by Hubert Echeverry, by Patricot, by Pascau, by Dechenaud and by Fernand Cormon, whose portrait of Paul Déroulède amid an aureole of flags haranguing patriots-rivets attention.

One of the finest and most spirited pictures in the show is the portrait of the caricaturist "Sem," by Francois Flameng, which marks a new and surprising departure in the methods of a painter hitherto associated with the portraiture of exquisitely gowned and dainty ladies of smart society. "Sem" is painted in the act of sketching in the paddock on Ascot Cup day. In the half distance is a young lady leaning on her parasol, and in the background are the familiar figures of Ascot meetings. The royal white stands, the green turf and the blue sky, all bathed in sunshine, form a picture replete with nervous force, movement and vigor. This canvas is, so far, Flameng's masterpiece.

Among the finest portraits of women are those by Mme. Rondenay (whose picture in bright vibrating tones of two sisters, "Mademoiselle de Urquiza," is a gem) by Ernest Laurent, by Paul Chabas, by Henry Royer, by Henri Guinier, by Théodore Desch and by Ferdinand Humbert. There is a charming portrait of Mlle. Coary of the Comédie Française by Jules Cayron, one of Mlle. Simone Frévalles of the Vaudeville by André Humbert and one of Mlle. Annie Warley by Jean Cottinet.

There is a delicious reflected light study of "Girle Ironing Linen" by Joseph Bail and a vigorous and brilliant Biarritz sea-beach scene with bevy of women and girls in sunshine by Paul Dupuy, also an exquisite, frolicsome Parisian theatrical supper scene with portraits of prominent artists and actresses by Jules Grun.

A splendid and exceptionally strong showing is made in the Salon by sixty-five American painters. Richard Miller's picture of a woman with red Venetian hair before a console in her drawing room, George Hitchcock's study of a Dutch peasant girl with red cheeks in a garden, Max Bohm's projection of a woman holding a child by the seaside, Jules Page's "Figures on Paris Quays," Carroll Beckwith's somber and modest nude female, Lionel Walden's "Breakers at Hawaii," Louis Rittman's delicate nude, Aston Knight's "Mill at Dordrecht," Raymond Neilson's portrait of his young wife in a cloak and a felt hat, Sander Landegren's "Boy Scout," the late Robert MacCameron's gruesome types of London half-starving poor folk, Miss Copland's portrait of a girl looking at goldfish, Lawton Parker's nude, Cecil Jay's dancing miniature of a nude dancing bacchante, Van Der Weyden's "Fishermen at Montreuil" and Catherine Wentworth's portrait of a young lady are all excellent works.

Ridgway Knight's picture "Le Bas de Laine Française" ("French Thrift") is perhaps the finest work of this masterful protagonist of open air life in the Seine valley. A bloused peasant is counting the gold and silver coins of years of thrift. His wife stands resting a hand on his shoulder. The picture is full of sentiment and character.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED

One Victim in German and One in British Army.

Munich, April 28.—Lieutenant von Gernersheim, an officer of the Bavarian army flying corps, died to-day as the result of injuries sustained when his aeroplane struck a tree while he was landing after a flight here on April 23. He never regained consciousness. His passenger, Lieutenant Schinnerer, was also hurt, but is recovering.

London, April 28.—Lieutenant Roger Harrison, of the British army's aviation corps, was killed while flying at Farnborough early to-day. He was attempting a steep descent from a height of 900 feet when the elevator of his biplane collapsed under the strain and his machine crashed to earth. Harrison was killed instantly.

The two deaths recorded above raise the number of fatalities in the annals of aviation to 258. Of these 49 have occurred since the beginning of the present year.

SPAIN TO HOLLAND BY 'PLANE.

Kollum, Holland, April 28.—A distance of nearly one thousand miles in an air line was made yesterday and to-day by the French aviator, Ernest Francois Guillaux, with only two stops. He started from Biarritz, France, on the Spanish frontier, on Sunday at 4:42 a. m., and arrived here early to-day, having descended only twice to replenish his fuel.

PANKHURST PRISON IS PRIVATE RESIDENCE

House in Which Suffragette Leader Is Lying Ill Stocked for Siege.

EVEN HAS ICEBOX DOORS

Only Fear Is That Water May Be Cut Off, Thus Compelling a Hurried Capitulation.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 28.—The scene at the house where Mrs. Pankhurst is staying was very laughable yesterday afternoon. A squad of "hobbies" constantly cleared Norfolk Square to keep the crowd away from the front of the home of Mrs. Ayrton, where Mrs. Pankhurst is lying very ill.

The hour appointed for the militant leader to return to Holloway was set for 4 o'clock, but Mrs. Pankhurst did not appear per schedule. The crowd grew anxious, the "hobbies" grew still more anxious and Scotland Yard men appeared busily important as they walked back and forth in front of the dwelling.

When Mrs. Pankhurst's female driver started off from the house with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst a hooting crowd tried to rush the car. Norfolk Square was then cleared by the police, only householders and their friends being allowed to pass the line.

When the cohorts of militants arrived from the weekly meeting at the Pavilion Music Hall only a few succeeded in penetrating the cordon and getting to the house. One of the militants who had been inside the house said afterward that it would have been necessary for the police to pass three barricades before they could reach Mrs. Pankhurst, who was surrounded with what she described as "our gun women." She continued:

"The only thing we fear is that the water may be cut off. We are provisioned for a siege, and the police may meet with a reception which may remind them of Sidney street" (the street in Whitechapel where the Houndsditch anarchist murderers held the police and troops at bay for a long period in January, 1911).

At last, however, the crowd melted away and then the police withdrew, except seven detectives, who keep guard night and day.

It is understood that the inmates of the house are prepared to resist any attempt to move Mrs. Pankhurst. The first two floors have been cleared of all furniture, and the front door and the doors leading from the staircase to the third floor, heavily reinforced with iron, resemble the ice box doors of a New York gambling den. Enough food for a month has been stocked in the house.

Mrs. Pankhurst is said by her brother to be too ill to raise her head from her pillow.

At the weekly convulse of the militant union this afternoon it was announced that Mrs. Pankhurst had no intention of recognizing the limited license.

ANOTHER OPERATION FOR DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT

Symptoms Dealt with by Surgery Some Two Weeks Ago Again Manifest.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 28.—Great anxiety is felt in the royal family owing to the serious condition of the Duchess of Connaught. The duchess was first taken ill last summer while on a visit to Quebec with the duke, and on that occasion was removed by special train to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. It was at first thought she was suffering from catarrhal appendicitis and that an operation would be necessary, but the disease was declared to be peritonitis, and an operation at that time was avoided.

In January last her royal highness was found to be suffering from a recurrence of the disease, and after being treated again in the Royal Victoria Hospital she recovered sufficiently to stand the voyage to England. Although it was then understood that an operation would eventually be necessary, it came as a surprise when within a few days of her arrival in this country it was announced that an operation would be performed at Clarence House.

Officially it is stated that the operation disclosed chronic obstruction of the intestines, due to inflammatory causes, and in the first bulletin issued it was stated that the operation, which was a severe one, was well borne. Successive bulletins have since announced that the duchess was making favorable progress, and the news that she must now undergo a further operation, owing to a recurrence of the symptoms of intestinal obstruction, has consequently given rise to grave fears, which are not allayed by the announcement that the Lord Mayor's luncheon to the Duke of Connaught has been postponed.


London, April 28.—A bulletin issued this evening by the surgeons in attendance on the Duchess of Connaught, wife of the Governor General of Canada, who underwent an operation for intestinal trouble on April 19, states that intestinal obstructions have been recurrent and that another operation has become necessary.

STRIKE ON BARGE CANAL

Mob Driven at Pistol Point from Contractors' Properties.

Oswego, N. Y., April 28.—Fifty laborers employed in the state barge canal and highway camps went on a strike to-day, demanding \$2 a day and eight hours' work. The men, all of them foreigners, marched several miles along the Oswego River and by threats induced others to strike. Sheriff Stranahan and deputies, with drawn revolvers, drove them from the contractors' properties.

To-night 250 men are out. They contend that Governor Sulzer has issued an order fixing a \$2 wage for state laborers.



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KRAEMER SALE IN PARIS

Two Portraits by Lawrence Realize \$38,000 and \$14,000.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, April 28.—The widely heralded sale of the late Eugene Kraemer's collection of paintings and old furniture began to-day in the Georges Petit gallery, which was crowded with experts and amateurs.

Sir Thomas Lawrence's magnificent portrait of Lady Owen, with an inscription on the back of the canvas in the handwriting of Sir Hugh Owen, as testimony, if any were needed, that the painting is genuine, fetched \$38,000, being the top price of the day.

"Le Lever," a canvas in Fragonard's least appreciated style, but exquisite in its blue and green colorings, brought \$18,000.

"Tape Plux VII," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, one of the most startling delineations of character ever made by a portrait painter, went for \$14,000. Lawrence himself considered it one of his happiest efforts and had engravings made from it, but refused to part with it during his lifetime.

Hoppner's portrait of the child Fanny Bouverie, who was in after life the Countess of Roslyn, brought \$13,000, and Alexandre Roslyn's portrait of the Baron de Neuhourg-Cromière fetched \$10,000.

The trend of the sale is fair, but so far the prices paid cannot be called exorbitant.

KAISER'S LIFE MENACED

Berlin Police Warned of Plot Hatching at Karlsruhe.

Berlin, April 28.—A warning that an attempt was to be made on the life of Emperor William during his visit to Karlsruhe, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, was received yesterday by the police authorities in Berlin anonymously from abroad. They immediately informed the police of Karlsruhe and Frankfurt, and most stringent precautions were taken to prevent any outrage.

According to the Karlsruhe correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" the Emperor changed his plans at the last moment, and instead of proceeding on the special train which had been prepared for him drove in an automobile from Stras-

MRS. BELMONT IN LONDON

Arrives from Fishguard Too Tired to Talk of Boycott.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, April 28.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, on arriving in London by the Mauretania special, which steamed into Paddington station at midnight, said she was delighted that Mrs. Pankhurst had been granted an extension of her license, but as the American suffragist leader was tired out after her trip from Fishguard she refused to talk about her proposed boycott of England.

She automobilized immediately to Sunderland House with her daughter, the Duchess of Marlborough, who met her at the train.

WINSTON CHURCHILL ANGRY

Categoric in Denial of Accusations in Marconi Inquiry.

London, April 28.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, appeared to-day before the Parliamentary committee investigating the Marconi contracts. He plainly told his fellow members of the House of Commons that he considered it an insult to be summoned before them to answer what he called "vague tittle-tattle."

Ellis T. Powell, the editor of a financial paper in London, had stated to the committee that he had heard rumors, which he did not believe, to the effect that Mr. Churchill had had a "flutter" in Marconi shares. To this Mr. Churchill replied:

"It is a most insulting charge and implies that I have been skulking in the background while my colleagues have come forward and explained their position. It is grave beyond words that a committee of my fellow members of the House of Commons should have thought it right to lend their sanction to the putting of such questions to me.

"I have had no dealings directly or indirectly nor any investment or interest of any kind in Marconi shares in any country of the inhabited globe. If anybody said so that person is a liar and a slanderer, and if anybody repeated such a statement and stated that he believed it to be false, the only difference between him and a liar is that he is a coward as well."

The members of the committee tried to mollify Mr. Churchill, but he rejected their excuses and indignantly left the room.

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